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(No. 15.)

Proceedings of the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
UNION

THURSDAY, September 17.

SUNDY petitions were read and committed.—
Mr. Boudinot of the committee on the message received yesterday, brought in a bill to recognize the establishment of troops on the Western Frontiers—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed for the purpose brought in a bill to amend that part of the collection law, by which the Ruble of Russia is estimated at 100 cents, and to fix it at 66 cents—this bill to be in force till the end of the next session of Congress.

The bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was read a second and third time, and passed the House.

Mr. Baldwin of the committee of conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, respecting the salary of the Vice-President, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stone, that the House should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after some debate was negatived, and the House resolved to adhere to their disagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the conversation on this motion, observed, that he had a high esteem for the person of the present Vice-President, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotism. His eminent services during the whole course of the late contest, were a sufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unnecessary. He had, he said, in an uncommon degree, one virtue which was rarely found; a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought therefore that it was unnecessary, at present, to allow the Vice-President so large a salary as six thousand dollars, especially, considering the present low state of our finances.

The bill for establishing judicial courts in the United States with amendments, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry then rose, and stated a number of objections against passing this bill—these went to its principles and operation. But he further observed, that as it is acknowledged the bill is an experiment, and as it has been precipitated through the House, he wished if it did pass, that a clause to limit its operation should be inserted.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Stone also objected to passing the bill—they observed that the bill is oppressive in its nature, and will have a mischievous operation.

Mr. Madison and Mr. Benson made a few observations in reply.—As to the bill's being experimental, it was said, that all legislative acts are necessarily of that nature, and must be so, till mankind possess perfect wisdom and fore-knowledge.—The bill may not exactly suit any one member of the House, in all its parts—but it is as good as we can at present make it.—It is absolutely necessary that a judicial law should pass the present session: Experience may point out its defects. As to its being precipitated, it was observed, that the bill had been in existence many months—had been printed for the inspection of the members, and had been a long time in their hands.—That it had undergone a lengthy discussion in committee—after which it had been taken up in the House, when numerous amendments had been proposed and agreed to.—From these considerations it was inferred, that the observation of the gentleman, that the bill had been precipitated, was unjust.

On the question, shall the bill pass? Mr. Burke called for the ayes and noes, which are as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Hester, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Schureman, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop—37.

Noes—Messrs. Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackson, Livermore, Matthews, Parker, Van Ransselaer, Seney, Stone, Sumpter, Tucker—16.

Mr. Benson introduced the following resolution—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated the present session of Congress for payment of the civil list—the department of war, and warrants drawn on the Treasury, which have not been discharged—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto—laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The salaries proposed are as follow:

	dol. per ann.
Chief Justice,	4,500
Judges of the Supreme Court each	4,000
Judge of District of Maine	800
New-Hampshire	700
Massachusetts	2,000

	dol. per ann.
Judge of District of Connecticut	1,250
New-York	2,000
New-Jersey	1,200
Pennsylvania	2,000
Delaware	800
Maryland	1,600
Virginia	2,250
Kentucky	800
South Carolina	2,000
Georgia	1,600
Attorney-General	2,000

Mr. Gerry introduced a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to procure, from time to time, such statutes of the several States as may not be already in his office.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the committee of ways and means were discharged, and the several matters committed to them referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent seat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved that the first paragraph of the bill be struck out in order to insert one to this effect—That a district of ten miles square, comprehending the borough of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, to be located as hereafter directed, should be selected as the seat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place should be fixed on for the permanent seat; and that measures should be taken to accommodate Congress within that district, as soon as conveniently might be. Provided that no session be accepted till acts should be passed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, to open a water communication between the bay of Chesapeake and Delaware.

This motion was negatived.—Ayes 23—Noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the first clause, by annexing the following proviso—That no district be accepted as aforesaid, until the President of the United States should be satisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the seat of government to the mouth of said river; and that this law should not be carried into effect, until the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland should pass acts (not including any expense to the said States) providing for removing the obstructions of the same.

A division of this motion was called for, at the word "river," and the question on the first part was negatived.—Ayes 25—Noes 29.

The question on the second part was then put, and the committee was equally divided.—Ayes 27—Noes 27. The chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported, and the House took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to.—Ayes 28—Noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to insert after the words "Susquehanna in the State of Pennsylvania" the words "or Maryland."

On the question upon this motion there was an equal division of the House, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 18.

A bill making provision for the invalids of the United States was read.

A petition from the Rev. William Stoy, stating that he had discovered an effectual remedy for the Hydrophobia and praying the House that in their wisdom they would devise some way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompensed for his expense and time in making the discovery, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the part of the collection law, which estimates the Ruble of Russia at 100 cents, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The enrolled bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

A petition from — Barnes, Attorney to James Rumley, respecting a variety of curious discoveries, and original inventions of the said Rumley, was read, and laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Gerry, enjoining on the Secretary of State the procuring such statutes of the respective States as are not in his office, was read, and adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The report of the committee on the motion of Mr. White, respecting the cession of lands made by the State of Virginia, &c. was read, and referred over to the next session.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill was then read, and Mr. Goodhue moved to strike out 4500 dollars, the proposed salary of the Chief Justice, and to insert 3000.

Mr. Burke who was one of the committee on the bill, said, that he had been opposed to the sum; but a majority being in favour of it, it was adopted: He still thought it too much.

Mr. Laurance (who was also one of the committee) observed that he had been in favour of the sum and was so still. I do not (said he) think it is too much, considering the very important nature of the duties assigned to this officer, and the high trust committed to his care. The Laws and the Constitution of the United States are in his hands. To the Judges of the Supreme Court we are to look for decisions on the most interesting points, and on those decisions causes of the greatest possible magnitude depend. The sum proposed I do not think will be considered too high; there is a predilection among the people in favour of their judges; it is the general opinion that they should be well paid.—This sentiment is honorary to the people; it is productive of the happiest effects, and ought to be encouraged. I am willing to risk my popularity in giving my vote for this sum. I do not think it will be considered too high. I should rather be for increasing than diminishing it. When we consider what is paid to similar officers in other countries, we find that these salaries bear no proportion to those allowances. To induce gentlemen of the first abilities to come forward, and to place them in that situation which shall be above temptation, you cannot give them a less sum. It will be of very little consequence, that the judges hold their places during good behaviour, if you do not make them independent in their salaries. I hope therefore the sum will not be struck out.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that he did not think there was any propriety in referring to other countries for examples on this occasion. Circumstances, said he, do not apply. We must have regard to the ideas of our own people, and to the circumstances of our own country. And the only inquiry, in my opinion, is, what has been customary, and what may be necessary in the present case. He then referred to the salaries which are given in particular States, and though in some instances they are below what they ought to be, yet they command the first abilities. The sum proposed in the bill is so much beyond all example in any of the States, as will be considered beyond the abilities of the people.

The grants we have already made, are in general so high, and will excite so much uneasiness, that I was in hopes that we should not have proceeded one step further in that line of policy. I hope, Sir, the motion will obtain.

Mr. Benson urged the necessity of an ample allowance, in order to command the first abilities. He said, there is no doubt but plenty of candidates may be found who would serve for 1500 dollars, or a less sum. Instances may be mentioned of persons offering to serve as Governor in some of the States, for 500 dollars: But if it is intended to have the office respectable by its being filled with competent abilities—a less sum than that proposed will not be found adequate.

Mr. Ames observed, that he had frequently heard in the House abstract reasonings upon the subject of salaries and compensations: But for my part, said he, I think such reasonings have very little to do in the business. The only inquiry is, what sum is necessary to command the first abilities in the respective States.—The gentlemen from various quarters can determine with a good degree of precision, for themselves. I think I can speak for the four New-England States—and suppose that 1500 dollars per annum for this officer, would be an object to excite the attention of men of the first abilities in those States.

Gentlemen may be found who would make the greatest exertions to qualify themselves for the office.—I hope, Sir, the motion for striking out the sum will obtain.

Mr. Livermore and Mr. White spoke next, and were both in favour of striking out 4500.

Mr. Vining advocated the sum in the report. He stated the amount of the whole expense to be incurred; and contrasted it with the benefits to be derived to the United States, from the institution. The object, said he, is to attract and command the first abilities. There are many gentlemen in the practice of law, whose abilities command a greater income than 3000 dollars per annum. Can it be expected that such persons will relinquish their lucrative professions merely for the honour of serving the United States? It cannot be expected—and yet Sir, I presume the very first abilities are the object to be obtained.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of the motion. He went into a consideration of the debts, taxes and burthens of the people; from thence urged the necessity of the utmost prudence and economy in our expenditures and appropriations. He referred to the situation of Great-Britain, and contrasting our circumstances with theirs, he said the salary of the Chief Justice ought to be about 4000 sterling. He referred to what had been said respecting the incomes of lawyers, and observed that he believed where there is one that gets 3000 dollars a year by his practice, there are twenty who do not get one third of that sum. I conceive, said he, that a much less sum than that proposed will command the first abilities upon the continent.

Mr. Jackson said he did not doubt the truth of what the gentleman said respecting lawyers; but I would ask, said he, if the Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States is to be taken from the lowest class of lawyers? There is no doubt but that judges may be obtained for 3000, but what kind of

law—what decisions will you get from such judges? There are lawyers in some of the States, who make from 1500 to 2000 guineas a year by their great abilities: Will such men relinquish their emoluments for the honour of serving the United States?

I have received accounts from the southward, by which I find that gentlemen are declining public appointments on account of the smallness of the salaries. We ought to consider the great importance of this officer—that the lives, the properties and rights of the citizens are to depend on his decisions—that the disputes between the different States are to be finally settled in this court—that the preservation of the Constitution of the United States and of the individual States depends in a great measure on the wisdom, impartiality and independency of this officer; and in cases of impeachment, the President of the United States is to be tried by him—all the great appeals, and matters of treaty, &c. From these considerations, the first abilities should be procured—an ample and generous allowance ought to be given, so that every possible inducement to an undue bias and influence may be taken away.

Mr. Page spoke against low salaries. Among many other observations he said, that it had been considered by many, that low salaries were republican; at I am of a different opinion: It will be found that low salaries are anti-republican; and that if you reduce your officers to a scanty allowance, you deprecate the government you have established.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was opposed to a reduction of the sum. He adverted to the circumstance of raising the salaries of the judges in England at the accession of the present King: From the idea of rendering them more independent than they had been. He then stated the amount of their salaries, and the situation of people in that country in respect to public burdens.

He then referred to the salaries of the judges in several of the States; and pointed out the proportion of expense which the judiciary of the State of South-Carolina bore to the amount of their whole civil list, and made it one third, whereas the judiciary of the United States would not amount to one eighth. He then urged the necessity of holding out such inducements as would influence the first abilities to accept of the appointment: He urged the importance of making the judges independent: He considered the judicial department as the sheet anchor of the Constitution—A department of the first consequence to the Union—A department which in all civilized countries is placed in an eligible and independent situation.

Mr. Madison, after recapitulating the observations respecting the first abilities, said, that it ought to be considered, that these judges must make a new acquisition of legal knowledge.—They must have a familiar acquaintance with the laws of every State.—They must understand the nature of treaties, and especially the treaties now subsisting between these States and foreign countries, &c.—These studies will absorb a great deal of their time.

When we consider the duties that will devolve upon them, they strike the mind as being of the greatest magnitude.—They are the guardians of the Laws and of the Constitution of the United States—and I trust of the individual States also.

When we consider the great and important causes, in which opulent individuals will be parties, that are to come under their cognizance, we must be struck with the propriety of shielding these judges from all possible assaults of temptation.—To these if we add important cases of treaties, in which the greatest interests will be involved, the idea will receive additional force. Upon the whole, considering the circumstances of the people, I shall disagree to the sum proposed by the committee, but at the same time I shall not agree to the proposed reduction.

Mr. Stone, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Jackson added some few observations—when the question for striking out 4500 was carried, and 4000 being proposed for insertion was also carried, 27 to 24.

Every article in this bill was opposed and advocated upon the foregoing, or similar principles.

The committee finally agreed on the following salaries, viz.

	dol. per ann.
Chief Justice,	4000
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	3000
Judge of District of Maine,	800
New Hampshire,	1000
Massachusetts,	1200
Connecticut,	1000
New-York,	1500
New-Jersey,	1000
Pennsylvania,	1600
Delaware,	800
Maryland,	1500
Virginia,	1800
Kentucky,	800
South Carolina,	1800
Georgia,	1600
Attorney-General,	2000

The committee then rose.

A message was received from the Senate, with the resolution respecting the statutes of the respective States; concurred.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 19.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the Chief Justice, which was reduced to 3500 dollars, and the District Judge of Georgia, from 1600 to 1500 dollars. The salary of the District Judge of Kentucky was increased from 800 to 1000 dollars, and the Attorney-General reduced from 2000 to 1500.

In going through the report Mr. White moved that it should be so amended as to fix the salary of the District Judge of Massachusetts at 1000 dollars. He observed that this was not intended to affect Massachusetts alone, but to operate through the whole system; if he succeeded in that motion he should make a similar one with regard to the other States. That the judiciary system was regarded by the people with a more jealous eye than any other part of the Constitution; that he conceived it both unjust and impolitic to give the District Judges higher salaries than the Judges of the several States: Unjust, because their duties would not be so burdensome; and impolitic because it would degrade the State Judiciaries by placing a subordinate Federal Judge in a more exalted or more eligible situation than the State Judges. That 1000 dollars being the salaries of the Judges in Massachusetts and Virginia, he supposed it might be nearly the average throughout the continent. Mr. White observed that he had never called for the yeas and nays—that he had endeavoured to flile the practice in its birth; but being then over-ruled, and the measure having been adopted on numberless important subjects, he hoped he should be indulged. The motion for the yeas and nays was over-ruled. The question being put on the proposed amendment to the report of the committee, was negatived.

The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the order of the House of the 17th inst. reported an estimate of the sums requisite to be appropriated during the present session of Congress, towards defraying the expenses of the civil list, and of the department of war, to the end of the present year, and for satisfying such warrants as have been drawn by the late Board of Treasury, which yet remain unpaid.

A message was received from the Senate accompanying a bill for regulating the process in the court of the United States—Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Also the judicial bill, in which the Senate had concurred with several of the amendments proposed by the House, and disagreed to others.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments made by the Senate to the bill for amending the Constitution of the United States—some of which they negatived, and others they concurred in; but not having time to go through the same, adjourned.

MONDAY, September 21.

Those amendments to the judiciary bill, in which the Senate had not concurred, were taken up, and the House receded from the same, and agreed with the Senate.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Smith, (M.)

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments proposed by the House to the Constitution, were again taken up—Some were agreed to, and others non-concurred: Messrs. Madison, Sherman, and Vining, were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate on the those amendments in which the two Houses do not agree.

Mr. Jackson moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to alter the time fixed for the annual meeting of Congress. This motion after some debate was carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The House then proceeded in the discussion of the bill for fixing the temporary and permanent seat of the government.

Mr. Madison objected to that clause of the bill which provides that New-York shall be the temporary residence: He said, it is contrary to the Constitution—as it deprives the two Houses of the power to exercise a right expressly vested in them by the Constitution, of adjourning without the consent of the Supreme Executive: Should the clause remain, this bye law must be repealed, to which the consent of the President must be obtained before the two Houses could adjourn: He moved therefore that the clause should be struck out.

Mr. Laurance and Mr. Ames replied to Mr. Madison: They contended that the consent of the President is necessary to every act of the Legislature—and that the objection applied with equal force against a permanent as against a temporary establishment of the seat of government.

Mr. Lee, and Mr. Boudinot supported the sentiment of Mr. Madison—and Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Smith spoke in opposition to it: The vote being taken for striking out the words, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Madison then moved to strike out the word "permanent" as it was not the term made use of in the Constitution.—This motion was negatived.

It was then ordered, that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department with amendments.

The amendments were to raise the salary of the Chief Justice from 3500 to 4000 dollars—the salaries of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court from 3000 to 3500—that of the Judge of the District of Maine from 800 to 1000—and that of the Attorney-General from 1500 to 2000. The House agreed to these amendments, except the last.

A resolution was received from the Senate, that it be recommended to the several States to pass laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their several gaols, to receive, and keep therein persons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be discharged by due course of law. The United States to pay 50 cents a month, for each person confined, and likewise to support all persons committed thereto for offences against the United States.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, brought in a

bill, by which appropriations are made for defraying of the expenses of the civil list, the department of war, for warrants issued by the late Superintendent of Finance, for warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, and to pay the invalid pensioners.

This bill was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

The report on the petition of the Baron de-Glaubeck, was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months pay—as a Captain in the late Continental Army.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had receded from the amendment for raising the salary of the Attorney General, and had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining the report of the committee on the petition of the public creditors was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the House resolved, that the secretary of the Treasury be directed to apply to the Supreme Executives of the several States for the state of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the discharge of the principal and interest of the same; and the amount of the loan-office and other securities in the State Treasuries.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 22.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that they had examined the bill for establishing the salaries of the Judges of the Federal Courts, and of the Attorney-General—the bill for allowing compensations to the President and Vice-President, and the bill for establishing the Judicial Courts, and found them correct. The Speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a resolution rescinding the vote for adjourning on the 23d, and to fix the time of adjournment to the 26th instant. This was adopted.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late Congress, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackson proposed a clause, to empower the President of the United States to establish posts, to raise troops, and call forth the militia of the States of Georgia and South-Carolina, in case the Creek Indians refuse to treat with the Commissioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the ensuing negotiation.

This motion after a lengthy conversation was agreed to, it respects calling forth the militia, or sending part of the troops on the establishment, to that State, should the President think proper.

The committee having gone through the bill, and made several amendments, they rose, and the chairman reported them to the House.—The House immediately took the amendments into consideration, and agreed to the same. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the act for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses and their respective officers, which has received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House, that the act for the temporary establishment of the Post Office, was returned to the Senate with the approbation and signature of the President.—Also, that the Senate concurred in the resolution of the House to adjourn the 26th instant.

Mr. Bland moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend and explain a clause in the coasting act, which was granted; and Mr. Bland, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee for the purpose.

Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

L O N D O N, September 2.

IN the report made by M. Bergasse of the plan for the institution of the judicial power of France, it is proposed that all torture shall be abolished; and that simple death, by hanging, shall be the severest punishment to be inflicted by law.

The punishment of death to be inflicted only in the cases of murder and treason.

Confiscation of property, on conviction of felony, to be abolished: If any person shall complain of loss by the condemned felon, he shall, upon proof, have compensation made him, either from the goods of the convict, or from the Province.

All the code of criminal laws to be revised, and punishments in every case to be accurately proportioned to the offence.

Sept. 3. We are now enabled to speak with greater certainty, that a peace between the Emperor and Turks will take place early in the next winter, the accounts therefore of bloody battles between these two powers are very immaterial, for the terms of the peace are already nearly settled.

By the same authority we can say that the King of Prussia has positively engaged all the Swiss regiments the moment they quit the French service.

The Parisian surgeons have addressed the national assembly, in terms rather ludicrous. Speaking professionally of their science for the palladium register

they say, that "their affliction would be great, if, on a sublime occasion, they should remain idle or unserviceable to the troops."

DUBLIN, July 28.

The blustering Briton dates his own bravery from a beef and beer, as he does a Frenchman's timidity from his frogs and soup maigre. Frenchmen, however, can demonstrate, that courage is generated in the heart, and not in the guts; and that heart be a brave one, it is very immaterial whether it floats in broth or burgundy.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 30.

Mr. Frazer, who was in this State about two years ago, herbarising, had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Thomas Walter, of Santee, who possessed an extraordinary graft, the knowledge of which promises to be a most important discovery in the vegetable kingdom. It is remarkably luxuriant in its increase; well tasted, retained its verdure when the Mercury rose in Fahrenheit's thermometer 99 degrees, and it has not only been unaffected by the cold last winter, when the ice has been half an inch thick, and when clover, lucern, cabbages, and other vegetables have suffered from the weather, but has actually flourished, and continued unremittingly in a growing state. Mr. Walter, through the medium of this paper, proposed that when a subscription for 500 quarts was completed, to dispose of the seed at the rate of two guineas per quart, but died before this offer could be sufficiently completed. Mr. Frazer is likely to reap the harvest that another person has sown; for his subscription paper is graced by a great number of names, at the head of which is that of the Prince of Wales. The society for establishing useful discoveries at Paris subscribed one hundred guineas. This species of graft will probably be found to unite the two genera of Cornucopia and Alopecurus, it having a tunivalvular corolla, and being without the involucre of the one, and the beard of arista of the other, but agreeing in other respects equally with both. It bears a long verticillate panicle, and ripens its seed about the middle of August, but propagates by root and joint as well as by seed.

BOSTON, October 21.

The joy of all ranks of people is extreme, upon the prospect of our beloved President's arrival in this capital. If any title is proper, none would apply so well as that of his being "THE DELIGHT OF HUMAN KIND."

NEW-YORK, October 28.

It appears by the papers from Boston, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greatest preparation to express their respect to the illustrious President of the United States on his arrival. A grand procession has been determined on, and the several trades have prepared their respective standards for the occasion. At a late Town Meeting the Hon. Judge Sullivan suggested the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphant Arch at the entrance of the Town to remain a lasting memorial of this pleasing event.

On this happy occasion all party distinctions have subsided; all ranks are emulous to express their feelings in the most unequivocal, and loyal testimonials of attachment to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whose approach, like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally dissipated the fog of anti-federalism.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

At Aix, the capital of Provence, a man of rank and consequence was apprehended, who was charged with having monopolized vast quantities of corn. The people, by their own authority, pinned a paper on his breast, and another on his back, setting forth his crime, and then mounting him upon an ass, they led him to the usual place of execution, and were proceeding to tie him up to the gallows, and then hang him, when a voice was heard among the crowd, crying out—

"Let him live, that he may feel all the bitterness of remorse, and of the ignominy of the situation in which he finds himself at this moment.—Let us banish him from our city—Let him be a wanderer on the face of the earth—Let him lie in caverns, there to bewail the distresses which he has made us to suffer."

This had the effect of saving his life, and the people having heaped curses upon his head, as the Jews did in the Old Law on the Scape Goat, he was carried to one of the city gates, and then driven away, with an injunction never to enter the walls of the city of Aix, if he set any value upon his life.

The latest accounts from Paris, via Cadix, acquaint us that the King of France and Navarre, has either abdicated his throne and kingdom, or secreted himself from the vengeance of the people; that the Marquis de la Fayette was absent three days from his command, and it was supposed he assisted in concealing and securing the person of His Most Christian Majesty, which was in danger of the just resentment of the oppressed yeomanry; that numbers of the officers of the standing army had fled to Cadix; and that several families attached to the Nobility, and opposed to the cause of republicanism, had also fled there, (per mare) as a place of sanctuary.

ALEXANDRIA, November 5.

Yesterday General Lincoln and Col. Humphreys, two of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the Nations of Indians south of the River Ohio, arrived in this Town, on their way to New-York.—Mr. Griffin is expected to-day.

We learn that Mr. McGillivray, who, with between one and two Thousand Indians, met the Commissioners at the Rock-Landing, on the Oconee, in Georgia, declined acceding to the Terms proposed by them; but that all the other Chiefs seemed extremely desirous of being at Peace with the United States.

Notwithstanding no Treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by McGillivray and the Head-Men present, that no Hostilities should be committed on the Part of their Nation. The Supreme Executive of Georgia are also taking efficacious Measures to prevent Aggressions or Provocations on the Part of the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of that State.

Friendly Messages were sent by the Commissioners to all the other Nations comprehended within the Limits of their Commission. A Copy of that which had been forwarded from Georgia to the Chickasaws, was delivered to Piomingo, the Chickasaw Chief, before he left Richmond.

Piomingo, and the Indians who attended him, set out from Richmond for their Nation on Friday last. They expressed great Satisfaction at the Treatment which they had received from the United States.—Piomingo is the second Man among the Chickasaws: He signed the Treaty of Peace which was concluded between the United States and that Nation soon after the War with Great Britain.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

Arrived.—Sloop Mary, Saltus, from St. Kitt's. Sailed.—Ship Torbay, Boyd, for Lisbon; Brig Cincinnati, Sweet, Norfolk; Brig Diana, Hunt, Liverpool.

The Members of the Dancing-Assembly are informed that the Assemblies will begin the 19th Inst. and that a Subscription-Paper is left with Mr. William Hodgson, Treasurer.

An Account of the Examination and Exhibition of the Students of the Academy, will be inserted in our next.

Congress of the United States.

An Act providing for the payment of the Invalid Pensioners of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall be continued and paid by the United States from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

F. A. MUHLBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Sept. 29, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid pensioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's pension, from the fourth day of March last, will be paid to them, or their attorneys respectively, in two equal payments, the first of which will be made on the 5th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; and the second on the 5th day of June following, at such places in each State, and by such persons, as shall hereafter in due season be publicly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations, to wit:

The returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the department of war, by the several States, of the pensions which have been granted and paid by them respectively, will, together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing it is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form, to wit:

A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of _____, in the State of _____, and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy:

[The certificate given by the State to be recited.] That he served in _____ (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____, and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I A. B. of _____ county of _____ State of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of _____ (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine: In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this _____

Signed and sealed

in the presence of

Acknowledged before me.

Applications of executors for administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respec-

tive offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States of America.

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

War-Office, Oct. 13, 1789.

The Printers, throughout the United States, are requested to insert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have severely suffered in the cause of their country.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next, An Assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods,

With a great Variety of other Articles. THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 14th of this inst. at Col. Carlyle's Farm, on Four Mile Run,

VALUABLE BREEDING MARES, FILLIES and GELDINGS, of the first blood in this neighbourhood, viz. of the Arabian Ranger, Leonidas, Otello, Magnolia, and Flimnap, said to be one of the best saddle-horses in America. The Fillies from two to four years old, and the Geldings from two to six.

On the same day and place will be RENTED, FOGAGE of sixty acres of the low land, well set with timothy, clover and other grass.—Also, seventy five head of NEAT CATTLE will be taken in as winterers, which will be carefully attended to and regularly salted, and fed with hay three times per day, to keep them in order and prepare them for the spring market.—The terms of the whole will be made known by the subscriber, who will attend the business of that day at said Farm.

CHARLES LITTLE.

November 3, 1789.

For LONDON,

The SHIP



ECHO,

Capt. REEVE,

A British Vessel, now loading with Tobacco, has the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, and is expected to sail the latter Part of this Month.—Any Person desirous of shipping, will please to apply to the Captain on board said ship, lying at Messrs. Hoag and Harrison's Wharf.

N. B. Good Accommodations for Passengers. Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

ALL Kinds of INSTRUMENTS of WRITING executed and performed with Neatness and Despatch, CONVEYANCING done in its various Branches, BOOKS POSTED with Accuracy and Expedition, by

JOSEPH HATTERSLEY, Scrivener.

N. B. Inquire at Mrs. Catharine Mann's, in the Alley adjoining Mr. Wale's Brewery.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen, from Mr. Wise's Tavern, several Days ago, a Pair of black Leather SADDLE-BAGS, containing two Shirts, marked IL; two Neck-Handkerchiefs; two Pocket ditto; and a Two-Foot Rule.—Also, William Hunter, junior's Note to Sheddin, Patrick and Co. for £.30; two Bills of Debts; two Copies of Deeds for Lots in Colchester, with the County Seal; one ditto of Valuation of ditto, with the County Seal; a Parcel of Military Certificates; and sundry Accounts.—As a List of the Certificates will be published, and the other Papers can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner, the above Reward will be paid on delivering said Articles at Mr. Wise's, by BUCHAN and PATTON, and no questions asked.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

WAS committed to Fairfax County Gaol some time ago, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Jacob Collins; has been taken up some time ago in Hanover County, and made his escape from the Gaoler; was taken up again in Colchester, and carried before H. Ross Gent, who sent him to Maryland, where he said his master lived.—When he came there, no owner was to be found. He was brought back by a certain Jesse Williamson, and committed to the Gaol aforesaid, by William Duwall.—He now says he is a free man, and got his freedom by going into the army in William Minor's Clafs, in Queen-Anne County—that he was received by Col. Boardley, of said County, who sent him to New-Town Chester, to Capt. Mason's Company, from whence he was sent to Virginia, to join the Marquis de la Fayette's army—and after the capitulation, was sent to South-Carolina, where he remained until last fall. On his return he was taken up as aforesaid.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 27 years of age, very black complexion; had on when committed, an osnaburg shirt and trousers, and hunting-frock.—He was advertised in this Gaol a considerable time ago, but no owner appeared.—If no owner appears by the 18th inst. he will be sold at Public Sale, to pay gaol-fees and other charges, by

MICHAEL GREYTER, Gaoler,

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1789.

POETRY.

ON A WOMAN OF THE TOWN FOUND DEAD.

UNHAPPY daughter of distress and woe,
What'er thy sorrows, and who'er thou art,
For thee the tears of charity shall flow,
Warm from the purest fountain of the heart.
Perhaps, tho' now neglected and forlorn,
A parent once survey'd thee with delight,
The idol of a father's heart alone,
Or the lov'd darling of a mother's sight.
For thee, perhaps, they watch'd, and toil'd and pray'd;
On thy sweet innocence with transport hung;
And well they thought their tender care repaid,
To hear the artless music of thy tongue.
When dawning reason shed her ray benign,
And all thy excellence became reveal'd,
How did they see thy op'ning virtue shine,
And hear thy praise with raptures ill conceal'd!
For who, alas! can tell thy secret worth?
What soft angelic virtues might appear?
That bosom, laid defenceless on the earth,
Might once be grateful, gen'rous and sincere.
Some base deceiver, practis'd to betray,
Might win thy easy faith, destroy thy fame,
"Then cast thee, like a loathsome weed, away,"
The sport of fortune, and the child of flame.
Poor wanderer! perhaps thou could'st not find
The liberal hand, the slender gifts to spare,
Infatuate avarice the soul confin'd,
Or timid prudence disbelieve thy prayer.
Thou from the world, neglected and forlorn,
Careless of life, and hopeless of relief,
Thy agonizing heart retir'd to mourn,
And breath'd its last in unmolested grief.
Unhappy shade! what'er thy lot has been,
From sin at last and sorrow thou art free;
Thy debt to nature thou hast fully paid,
And wounded pity pays her debt to thee.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at Public Sale, if not sold sooner at Private Sale, on Monday the 21st day of December next, being the first day of Fairfax County,

THAT valuable PLANTATION lately in the possession of Colonel James Hendricks. This plantation is situated in Fairfax County, within four miles of the Town of Alexandria, contains about 270 acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large elegant brick dwelling-house, a very commodious barn, other necessary out-houses, &c. &c. The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the Town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent meadow in high order. To say more of this place is needless, as a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.

Also will be sold, the next day, at the Court-House, in the Town of Alexandria, a HOUSE and LOT, in the Town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the Town—an undivided right in an excellent TRACT of LAND, on the Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania, which is certainly very valuable, on account of the prospect of the permanent seat of the new government being fixed on that river—and a TRACT of LAND, of the first quality, containing 300 acres, situated on the River Ohio, near the Town of Pittsburg. Terms of payment will be made known at the places of sale, or by application to the subscriber, in Alexandria, who will also treat with any person wanting to purchase any of the above-mentioned premises by private contract.

JOSIAH WATSON.

ALL persons indebted to James Hendricks and Co. or to John Hendricks, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchant, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART,
JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, October 29, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

Agreeable to a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax, to satisfy Debt and Costs due Edward Edles, Complainant, from James Fletcher and William Findley, Defendants,

ONE LOT of GROUND, in the Town of Alexandria, lying on Wolf-Street, 21 Feet Front and 120 Feet in Depth, with a genteel well-finished Two-Story framed House on it. The Sale will commence in the Court-House Yard, on the Third Monday in November, precisely at 12 o'clock, it being Fairfax Court Day.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, October 29, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Simeon Zeen, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested; and those indebted to said estate, are requested to discharge the same before the first of December next, otherwise suits will be commenced without further notice. JOHN McLENACHAN, Administrator. Alexandria, October 29, 1789.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from John Short, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday the 30th day of November next, upon the premises, for ready Money,

A LOT of GROUND, with a three story brick house and excellent back-buildings, lying upon Duke-Street, in the Town of Alexandria. This lot is subject to an annual rent of Eleven Pounds.—The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

JOHN HARPER.

Alexandria, October 29, 1789.

Fall Goods.

For Sale, by Wholesale only,
At the Warehouse of

Robinson, Sanderson
& Company,

A very extensive Assortment of
FALL GOODS,

Imported in the Alexandria, Capt. Cragg, and the Hope, Capt. Messenger, from Whitehaven.

Hand-Bills, expressing the Particulars, may be had at their Warehouse.

Alexandria, October 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, BY

Jenckes, Winsor &
Company,

AMERICAN manufactured 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Cordage of various Sizes; Writing-Paper; Wrapping, Bonnet and Sheathing ditto; Wool and Fur Hats; Wool and Cotton Cards; Men and Women's Shoes; Soap-Leather; Soap and Chocolate in Boxes; Indigo; and best Cider Vinegar for Pickles.

Also, Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Coffee; Hyslop and Bohea Tea.

Likewise, an elegant PHAETON, with Harness complete, and a few neat painted FREE-MASONS' APRONS.

Alexandria, October 1, 1789.

FOR SALE, BY

Hartshorne & Donaldson,

At their Store, on Hooe's Wharf,

CAPE, Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, in Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter-Casks, Barbados, St. Kitt's and Grenada Rum in Hhds.

Gin in Casks, Mulcovado Sugar in Hogheads and Barrels, Lard ditto in Hogheads and Barrels.

Bohea, Camfee, Souchong and Green Teas, in Half and Quarter Chests,

Bar-Iron and Castings, Cassia by the Box or smaller Quantity;

Soap and Candles by the Box, Pork per Barrel,

Liverpool, St. Ube's, Turk's-Island & Anguilla Salt, Chalk by the Hoghead or Cwt.

N. B. A few Bales of Cotton to be sold, very low, for Cash.

Alexandria, October 1, 1789.

Jesse Taylor

HATH IMPORTED, in the Betsy, Capt. Messenger, from Liverpool,

A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season,

Which he will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Military or Militia Certificates.

Alexandria, October 22, 1789.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The BRIGANTINE

BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A British Vessel, with a Mediterranean-Pass; will sail from hence in all November—Two-Thirds of her Cargo engaged—For the Remainder, with Liberty of Conignment, or Passage, apply to the Captain at Capt. Conway's Wharf, or to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, October 22, 1789.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe or the West-Indies,
The BRIGANTINE

WILLIAM,

Capt. STODDART,

Burthen 150 Tons, an American Bottom, a fast Sailer, and has good Accommodations for Passengers.—For further Information, apply to the Captain on board at George-Town, or JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, October 26, 1789.

The Act for the COLLECTION of the DUTIES, and the IMPOST ACT, may be had at this Office.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers,

AN ELEGANT

Riding-Chair,

With Harness complete, on moderate Terms, for Cash or short Credit.

ANDERSON and JAMIESON.

Alexandria, Oct. 22, 1789.

Negroes for Sale.

On Monday the 16th of November next, being the first day of Fairfax County Court, WILL BE SOLD, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of PATRICK RAMSAY, deceased, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months,

UPWARDS of SIXTY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children. The Men are generally young, strong, healthy, and well qualified for most kinds of labour, two of them have been accustomed to the water, and among the Women there are a number of good house-servants.—For the payments at the periods above mentioned, bonds, with approved security, will be required, and to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The Sale to commence at the Court-House in Alexandria, precisely at 12 o'clock.

ELIZABETH RAMSAY, Executrix.

September 26, 1789.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

THE Subscriber takes the Liberty of informing the Public, that he draws LIKENESSES in MINIATURE.—He intends to stay a few weeks in this Place, and will be happy if the humble offers of his Services, as a Miniature Painter, shall be acceptable.

PETER HENRI.

N. B. Ladies will be waited on.—Inquire at Messrs. Perri's Store, where Specimens of his Work may be seen.

Alexandria, October 22, 1789.

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax, the 17th Day of August, 1789.

James & Edward Ogle, Complis. } In Chan-
Against } cery.

James Cooper & William Wilson, Defts. }

THE Defendant, James Cooper, not having entered his Appearance and given Security, agreeable to Law and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an Inhabitant of this County—On the Motion of the Complainants, by their Counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the Third Monday in November next, to answer the Bill of the Complainants; and that the Defendant, William Wilson, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any Debt or Debts, by him owing to, or effects of, the said James Cooper, in his Hands, until the further Order or Decree of this Court; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for Two Months successively, and published at the Church of the Parish of Fairfax, in the County aforesaid, on some Sunday, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front Door of the Court-House of the said County.

(Copy)

Teste,

P. WAGENER, C. C.

ALL those who have claims upon the estate of ROBERT ADAM, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months, from this date: and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, that the subscribers may be enabled to discharge their trust.

WILLIAM HERBERT,

WILLIAM WILSON,

ROGER WEST,

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Administrators, with the will annexed.

Alexandria, August 8, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or was STOLEN, from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, a light gray Mare, about 14 hands high, with a dark mane and tail, a short pointed ear, has a brand upon her near buttock, but I do not remember it; she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will bring her to me, if taken in this County, shall receive Two Dollars; if taken out of the County, Four Dollars; and if stolen, upon conviction of the Thief, the above Reward.

JOSEPH CARROLL,

October 29, 1789.

near Alexandria.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Petition will be presented to the next Session of the General Assembly of Virginia, for the Purpose of enabling the Executors of Robert Lyle, late of Fairfax County, deceased, to sell the real Estate of the said Lyle, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge his Debts.

October 16, 1789.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for an Act to authorize a LOTTERY for raising the Sum of £. 1500 to be expended in paving a Part of certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria, viz.—Fairfax-Street from Princess to Wolf Street, and King-Street from its Entrance into Town to its Interfection with Fairfax-Street; also, Prince-Street from Fairfax-Street to Union-Street.

October 1, 1789.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND, at their Office in Prince-Street, next Door (but one) to Col. Moon's.